Milton Gazette, AND ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL II. EDITED BY M. KENYON. MILTON, N. C. JULY 31, 1830. PRINTED BY J. HOLDERBY. NO. 8.

TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-Five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who Advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	4	7	42M.
Last Quarter,	11	2	53M.
New Moon,	18	6	38M.
First Quarter,	26	8	48M.

D. M.	Day of the Week.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Day's length
31	Saturady,	5 5	6 55	13 50
1	Sunday,	5 6	6 54	13 48
2	Monday,	5 7	6 53	13 46
3	Tuesday,	6 7	6 53	13 46
4	Wednesday,	5 8	6 52	13 44
5	Thursday,	5 9	6 51	13 42
6	Friday,	5 10	6 50	13 40

NOTICE.

THE firm of Owen & Jeffreys was dissolved on the first of December, 1829, by mutual consent. All the books and papers of the concern, are put in the hands of Malbon Kenyon, for settlement—who alone is authorised to settle and collect the same, and grant receipts. Those who are indebted, are required to come forward and pay the same promptly, as further indulgence will not be given.

OWEN & JEFFREYS.

Milton, April 3d, 1830.—43.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for certain bonds that are in circulation, (as I am informed, given by Enoch Coile, and myself as security, as I did not sign the bonds, and am not security to any note of that description, except one note payable to Joseph C. Dameron, for $25, signed by Enoch Coile and myself.—Also, I am informed, that the said Enoch Coile has made an attempt to sell a note, signed by me, payable to himself. I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said note, as I do not intend paying it, as I did not sign it, nor any other note except the one above mentioned, payable to Joseph C. Dameron.

HUGH CAMPBELL.

June 15, 1830.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, *Warren County North Carolina.*

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs nine miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North-Carolina.

Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830.—51-8i.

☞ The Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, Fayettville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarborough Free Press, Roanoke Advocate, Edenton and Milton Gazette, will give the foregoing eight insertions, and send their accounts for payment to the Springs.

HANDBILLS & BLANKS,

Neatly executed, to order, with promptness and despatch.

A CAMP-MEETING

FOR Caswell Circuit, will commence at Harrison's Meeting-House, on Friday the 20th of August, instead of the 13th, as heretofore published, under the superintendance of the Rev. Moses Brock, Presiding Elder for the Yadkin District, with the assistance of the Rev. John H. Watson & John J. Head. Other travelling and local Preachers are particularly invited to attend.

July, 1830.

I WILL take a youth of good family and character, about fifteen years old, to learn the Saddlers' trade. JESSE OWEN.

Milton, April, 1830.—47.

IRON.

SAMUEL WATKINS & CO.

HAVE on hand, and will continue to receive from the Washington Iron-Works, a complete assortment of Iron, which they will sell at $5 per 100 pounds, Cash.

May 27th.—51-tf.

WINDSOR *Chair-Making, &c*

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kyle, in which he carries on

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs, Settees, &c.

and will make to order, to suit customers, and warrant them to be of the best materials and workman, ship. He will also do all kinds of repairs; also, all kinds of

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business, as he is determined to execute his work equal, if not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—43-ts.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

WILL constanly be kept on hand, at the Gazette Office, in Milton, and sold on the most reasonable terms to customers and others a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPS.

All orders for work, of every description and fancy, will be promptly filled, and warrented superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Gentlemen and ladies are respectfully invited to call and view the work for themselves, and leave their orders, if suitable to their convenience. In the absence of the subscriber, the Post Master will wait on customers, and attend to any directions that may be given.

JOHN O. BRACKEN.

June 17th, 1830—2-ts.

N. B, Four or five Journeymen wanted immediately. J. O. B.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trading for a bond, dated, as well as I can recollect, in the year 1826, and payable the 25th day of December, 1829, executed by myself to Thomas Bastin, Sen. for the sum of Fifty Dollars. Said bond has been once paid, and will not be paid again.

JAMES WALKER.

July, 1830.—5-i3.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Charles Wilson, in *any way*, are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, with the subscriber, or, in his absence, with Martin P. Huntington, as no further indulgence *will* be given.

No one but my Agent or myself, are authorized to collect any debt due said Wilson.

JAMES HOLDER.

July 1st, 1830.—5-i3.

THE LAST "COMMON CALL."

ALL those who do not settle and *pay* the Accounts and Bonds due the concern of Owen & Jeffreys, will find them in the hands of an officer after the next term of Caswell County Court.

M. KENYON, Agent.

July 3d, 1830.

WOOL CARDING.

OUR WOOL-CARDING MACHINE is in first rate order, and now in operation. Those who wish Wool Carded, will find it to their advantage to bring it soon, that it may be carded in the warm season. It must be cleansed and cleared of all hard substances that tend to injure the cards, with one pound of grease to every 10 lbs. of wool, and a sufficient quantity of strong sheets to contain the rolls.

Prices for Carding—Eight Cents a pound, cash, or one fifth part of the wool.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 1830.—6,

DOMESTIC.

From the Norfolk Herald.

THE ROANOKE TRADE.

MR. BROUGHTON,—I have read the remarks of "A Citizen" in last Friday's Beacon, upon the subject of the Roanoke Trade, with much satisfaction. I agree with him that our Petersburg friends deserve great credit for the spirit and enterprise they are displaying in determining to have a railway at all events. And I can applaud their ardour in this scheme with the more sincerity, because I am fully satisfied that the accomplishment of it cannot possibly injure our Borough in the least—*if we are only faithful to ourselves and to our own interests.*—For allowing that they can make their railway at all, they certainly cannot make it in less than five years, if they can in that time. (It will more probably take them ten.) But, in the mean time, if our citizens are only alive and awake, and will put out their strength in providing proper boats, and enough of them to bring down the produce which Virginia and North Carolina are prepared to pour into our harbour, we may laugh at all the competition which Petersburg can bring to bear against us. A railway, I believe, has never yet beat a canal; and it can only hope to do it when it is laid in the best manner, and can call in the aid of locomotive engines to assist its draught. But as it must be some years at least before our rival friends will be able to have their Rockets and their Novelties whizzing along their railway, and in the interim, our steam boats and tow boats will be growing more skilful in their business every day, it is but reasonable to suppose that we shall have gained such an ascendancy in the scale before the competition can fairly begin, as will make it entirely vain when it does. Indeed, an intelligent merchant with whom I have conversed upon the subject, thinks it very probable, and almost certain, that by the time the railway can be completed, the increase of commerce and shipping here will have lowered the price of freight from our port in comparison with that from Petersburg, to a degree fully equal to the whole price of transportation from Weldon to this place; and, if so, it is easy to see that the railway can draw nothing off from us; but may even send us additional supplies.

It is still proper for us, however, most certainly, to remember and feel that we cannot expect to accomplish this state of things without proper exertions on our part. The prosperity, indeed, which we have been so long viewing at a distance, is now drawing nigh, and coming home to us; but there is yet reason to apprehend that all the blessings which Nature and Art have been so long uniting to prepare for us, may be lost, or at least materially lessened, by our remissness, and by our want of energy to embrace and improve them. Let our citizens, then, be up and doing. Let our merchants hasten to provide the boats which are wanting. Let our Transportation Company double its diligence. Let the individuals who are preparing to embark in the new trade, multiply their exertions; and let others join them in it. And let all our citizens, and our civil authorities, unite in all proper measures to secure the prosperity which now courts us, and which we can only lose by our sloth. Norfolk expects every man to his duty.

CIVIS.

Biting Sarcasm.—There is but too much justice in the following severe cut at our Minter to Russia:

Toast. By Mr. Williams, of Virginia.—John Randolph—The disinterested patriot, who never accepted an office until one was offered him.

To have preserved his consistency of character, which was his greatest boast, Mr. Randolph should not have accepted office; the interests of the nation could have suffered no injury by his refusing it.—*Ib.*

The dry season has been peculiarly favorable to the *huckleberry* crop; this fruit of the neighboring swamps and forests has been for two months, and still continues, abundant in our market. The quantity vended during that time is believed to be little short of 10,000 quarts, which at the average price of 6¼ cents, amounts to about $600. Pretty fair pin-money for the wood-nymphs.—*Ib.*

It will be seen, on reference to our Marine department, that the Britannia spoke, off Cork, the packet ship Manchester, from this port for Liverpool, "under Kites, as an experiment." We understand that among the passengers in the Manchester, was a rich English gentleman, of Norwich, named Benjamin Smith, who took out with him six bales of domestic goods, and a quantity of poles, for the purpose of making kites with which to try experiments as to their efficacy in propelling vessels. At the time the Manchester was fallen in with, he was, no doubt, testing the value of this mode of sailing. On the arrival of the ship in Liverpool, we shall, no doubt, be favored with some interesting facts on the subject.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We are informed by Captain Hatch, of the schr. Franklin, which arrived yesterday from Maracaibo, that information was received there on the 15th June, from Bogota, that 2000 of Bolivar's troops had come over to Paez, and that Bolivar had retired to Carthagena. A number of officers and troops from the army of Gen. Paez at Bogota, had arrived at Maracaibo, having been disbanded.—*Ib.*

Census of Fayetteville, N. C.—The whole population, white and black, 2825 persons. The total population of this town, in 1820, was [illegible] exhibiting a decrease since that time of [illegible].

Census of Halifax, N. C.—White: males 122, females 88—total 210. Slaves: males 106, females 134—total 240. Free colored: males, 26, females 27—total 53. Aggregate 503. The Halifax Advocate says—"There are 44 white children under 10 years: no white male citizen whose age exceeds 50, and but three females beyond 60. The oldest inhabitant is a freed woman, whose age exceeds 100 years."

Pauper Ewigrants.—In connection with the resolution adopted by the Common Council last night, lowering the rate of commutation on the introduction of alien passengers, we ask attention to the following notice from a late London paper:

There are several ships in the St. Katharine's, London, and West India Docks, about to sail with passengers who are emigrating to the Swan River, Canada, New York, and other places. The greater portion of the emigrants are poor artisans, mechanics, and their families, who, being unable to obtain employment, have had their passage money paid by the respective parishes to which they belong, in lieu of becoming a burden on the poor rates. They have also in addition, a few pounds given to provide themselves with necessaries on their arrival at the destined shore. Nearly 200 persons from the neighborhood of Diss, in Norfolk, lately emigrated to the United States, at the expense of various parishes near that place.

N. Y. Paper.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, 27th June, 1830.

Four companies of the 3d Infantry, under the command of Major Kearney, left here this morning in the steam boat Chieftain for Prairie du Chien. This detachment has been furnished on the requisition of Governor Clark, one of the Commissioners appointed to hold a conference at the Prairie, by order of the government, for the benevolent object of making a treaty of general and lasting peace, between the numerous hostile tribes af Indians inhabiting the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

A bloody and exterminating war has been for some time carried on among them, and, it is thought that between 800 and 1000 warlike Indians will attend the treaty, and the display of an imposing force of U. States' troops must have an imposing effect, and tend greatly to produce a favorable result.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—The President of the United States, accompanied by his private Secretary (A. J. Donelson, Esq.) and the ladies of his household, reached the Hermitage yesterday evening. In company with some forty or fifty of his friends and neighbours, we had the pleasure of paying him our respects, about ten miles from town, near the point where a bye-way diverged to his farm. The toils and cares of State, and the persecution of his enemies, seem to have inspired him with new strength and vigor.—We don't remember to have seen him appear in better health and spirits for many years past.

He is expected to visit this place on Saturday next, when it is understood he will be received by the citizens and civil authorities of the town, with suitable manifestations of that affectionate regard and esteem which they entertain for his person and his character.—*Republican.*

We have just learned, that the Farmers of this and some of the adjacent counties, have determined, within the ensuing week, to give the President an entertainment in their own way, at a convenient place not far from town. We approve of the plan, and trust it will be carried into execution. Such a token of respect, coming from his earliest and most intimate friends—some of them the constant associates of his life for near half a century—will be worth more than a thousand compliments from any other source.—*Ib.*

THE RAIL ROAD.

We abstained from noticing the subject on Saturday last, from the hope, that when we should have occasion to allude to it again it would be to give an assurance that the prospects were so bright, as to render it probable, that the Commissioners would begin to think about acting in reality. That desideratum has arrived, and the earnestness of our intentions is now to be tested by paying the first instalment of $5 upon each share subscribed. When that is done, and the company fully organized, the next step will be to commence operations, which, we understand, will not be delayed.

The amount of subscriptions yesterday at 3 o'clock, including what the town is authorized to take, was $327,300.

Petersburg Old Dom.

The Bank of the United States has declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent upon its capital stock for the half year ending on the 1st instant.

The Stock of this Bank is selling at New York at 130, dividend off. The principal cause of this advance in price is the advance of it in the London market, caused by the late Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, following that of the Senate, on the subject of the Bank.

Exchange upon England is down to Six per cent. and, upon any large amount, would probably be found still lower. It has not been so low for several years. How will our Southern friends reconcile this fact with their views of the effect of the Tariff.

National Intelligencer.

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

It is with pleasure we can state upon good authority, that a sufficient number of Shares ($200,000) will be subscribed to the Petersburg Rail Road Company on Monday next, to require the Commissioners to call a Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of organizing the Company; and as nearly all of them reside in Town, they may hold themselves ready for the official announcement early day.

BOSTON RAIL ROAD TO THE HUDSON.

"A great meeting was held by adjournment at Fanueil Hall, on Monday last, to consider a report made by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, recommending that application be made to the Legislature for permission to the city of Boston to subscribe *one million of dollars* to a joint stock for the construction of a Rail road from Boston, north and west. The immense Hall was filled with citizens, whose countenances, says the Patriot, expressed the absorbing interest they took in the proposed measure. After much discussion, the consideration of the subject was further postponed until the first Monday in August. *The meeting, generally, was in favor of the project, and hisses were until checked by the Mayor, directed against the speakers who opposed it.*"

It is always disagreeable to listen to *hisses* in a public meeting, because it is painful to see individuals singled out for such of disapprobation merely because they express unpopular sentiments. "*If I do not think as thou dost, it is only a proof that thou dost not think as I do, and where's the martal power to decide between us?*" These are the words of a celebrated English moralist and our own JEFFERSON in terms equally emphatic.—"*Error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it.*" We should meet our opponents with argument, not ridicule.—A liberal use of the last, is sometimes thought to indicate our inability to command the first. However, it may be stated in extenuation of the conduct of the Bostonians on the occasion above mentioned, that the Rail-Road project alluded to is a favorite scheme in which they were thwarted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and hence, probably, their impatience. It was perhaps too severe a trial of their philosophy to encounter opposition towards an undertaking promising so many advantages to Boston, from individuals who, as owners of property in the City, would naturally be benefitted by it—But this supposition is hypothetical merely.—*Pet. Int.*

☞ At a meeting of the farmers of Orange County, N. Y. it was stated, that the butter annually made in that county sold for about one million of dollars.

Canine Tasters.—The French expedition to Africa, fearing that the Algerines or Arabs may resort to the expedient of poisoning the wells along the coast, have taken 600 dogs with them as tasters. If the four-footed animals drink with impunity, the biped will have nothing to fear.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

Whatever proceeds from the pen of the celebrated Mrs. Sir Walter Scott of America, cannot but be amusing, if not interesting to our readers, particularly at a moment when the sun is almost vertical, and the thermometer something less than 100, and when, to write an essay on politics or the dog days, would be considered little less than an act of folly, if not downright madness. Without further preface or circumlocution, we offer to our readers the following delectable morceau from the inimitable pen of that ornament of her country and the glory of her sex, the thrice illustrious and never-to-be-too-much admired Mrs. Anne Royall, the paragon of politeness, the *neplus ultra* of perfect perfectness. It is addressed ro the editor of the Macon (G.) Telegraph:

Pet. Old. Dom.

Vicksburg, Miss. May 30, 1830.

DEAR MR.——I have reached this place on my southern and western tour, after a most delightful journey, I do assure you.—Every where the most flattering attentions have been heaped upon me. I tho't I should not be able to make my escape from New Orleans at all. When I arrived there, I found every heart and house open; every tavern and carriage was at my disposal; the theatre, the statehouse and the courthouse, were given up to me; and the whole populace was beside itself with joy. I would not accept of a public dinner though—such things are getting too common—Mr. Clay goes to public dinners—that's enough to make me take a different track. But all his eating and speechifying won't do! Clay was once a friend of mine; and I could have done something for him, but he would'nt take my advice—he would cleave to foolish counsellors, and run after strange Gods!—He suffers enough for it now. There's Chilton too, just another such a traitor—he tho't himself too smart to take advice, and went over to the enemy! Well, let him go; his friends can do without him.

On way through Tennessee, I expect to meet the President at the Hermitage. I want to caution him against other traitors—he has spies in his camp he do'nt dream of. Also, I want to give him a few hints about the Indians. You have seen the opposition my Indian bill has met with? It's long been a favorite scheme of mine to get the Indians all off beyond the Mississippi, but I never could get a President to co-operate with me before. You'll now see the plan carried into operation. Why don't my Georgia friends write to me? What is the press about that it won't tell what I have done and suffered for the south, particularly Georgia? Ask T. who gave him the first hint about opposition to the general government? Ask Cooper why he first came to calculate the value of the union? was'nt it in consequence of a letter from me? Ask Hayne who first stirred him up to resist the tariff, and invented the doctrine of nullification? I havo done more for your state, than any man or woman in it. What would have become of Georgia, but for me? Ask Berrien—ask Thompson. It would have been sold to the tin pedlars of the north, like the Yazoo speculation—and you see how I am abused by your gingerbread politicians, and *blue shin* editors! No matter, I don't want their praise nor their thanks—I can do without them; but it would have been more to their honor and that of their country, if they had eulogized instead of ridiculing "the excentric Mrs. Anne Royall." Have'nt I all along been the champion of southern rights and state rights? Have'nt I for this incurred the lasting hatred of the missionaries and the 'christian party in politics,' and the horn gun-flint nation? Have'nt the Haytiens and Puritans, the Tariffites, the Indianites; and the Negroites, (he and she) been ready to tear my eyes out on account of my friendship for the south? And some of your tory editors join the persecution against me. Only two editors and a half, tho' in Georgia, have dared to show any open hostility—the two smelt of onions and wooden clocks, and the half a one a *leetle* worse.

I am surprised to see so much party spirit in your state, in this golden age. Strange any body should make it their business to keep up an excitement among the people, and all about nothing;* for I'll venture to say, not one man in twenty can tell the difference between a Clarker and a Trouper, except in name! You are all Jackson men, all opposed to the tariff, and in favor of state rights—that is, if I can believe your newspapers, your 4th of July toasts, the speeches of your members of congress, &c. Speaking of members of congress, what new candidates are you going to run next election?—I'm told you've lots of smart men yet to be provided for. How does my little tomtit come on? I'm told he's much of a man at a speech. Have you seen—— since the adjournment? Why do'nt he write? Has he forgot his old benefactress? T. had better resign and come home—that climate won't do for him.

Present me to the citizens of Macon with the deepest affection and regard. With lasting esteem, yours,

ANNE ROYALL.

P. S. I have directed 10 copies of 'Letters from Alabama,' to be sent to you.—Keep a copy yourself, and hand one to my landlord, and sell the others for me, or put them in some store. I dislike the article of your bookseller (an editor) so much, after I left Macon, that I shant allow him to sell my books. Any of my friends will sell them, should you not wish to be troubled. My '*Southern Tour*' will soon go to the press.—N. B. One Dollar is the price of the books.

A. R.

* I must here relate an anecdote which occurred while I was in Augusta:—A huge, square-shouldered biped, with shaggy black hair, a freckled face and a dirty shirt, was cutting his shines up and down the streets. 'Hurrah for Troup and the Treaty!' roared he: I am the Porcupine of Georgia! I'm the man what swallowed the live snapping turtle and bit the bottom out of a frying pan without smutting my nose! Hurrah for Troup! I'll wade through H—— to support him; and if I meet a Clark man I'll eat him, d—n my eyes.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This Company was formed by a comparatively small portion of the citizens of our Borough, who saw that without such an effort all our promised advantages from the canal must be visionary: the canal, of itself, could not bring the produce from the Roanoke to our market; boats were necessary to transport it, and boats, too of a peculiar construction, not one of which was ready on the opening of the canal, to commence operations. To have waited for individual enterprize to furnish an adequate number of boats for the purpose was obviously to postpone indefinite the fruition of the trade that was within our grasp, and to drive into other channels the produce which was intended for us. Something was requisite to be done, and to be done quickly too, to supply the means of transportation for the produce which were given to understand had been collected on the Roanoke to be sent through the canal; or otherwise the golden opportunity might be lost, and the prospect of an advantageous trade which had so long cheered us in the distance, involved, on its near approach, in "clouds and darkness."

Duly impressed, then, with the importance of immediate action, a few enterprising individuals set about collecting subscriptions of stock with a view to the formation of a company; but with all their exertions and urgent representations of the necessity of the case as respected the vital interests of the town, they could obtain subscriptions only to the amount of $52,000—a fact certainly not very creditable to our public spirit, nor betokening a judicious estimate in the community of their individual interests. With this capital, however, (which has been increased, subsequently, to a few thousands more,) the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company has organized and commenced its operations. With as little delay as possible eight boats were built; but it was found to be necessary for greater despatch in their trips to the Roanoke, to procure a steam boat to tow them through Albemarle Sound; and the Petersburg a staunch boat with a good engine, was purchased at a low and immediately commenced towing the freight boats between Elizabeth City and the Roanoke—and thus the ball was put in motion with a vigor and activity that augured the best results.

Subsequently, however, it was demonstrated that a steam boat of a ligter draft than the Petersburg would greatly facilitate the transportation of produce on the Roanoke,—one that could pass the shoals in dry seasons when the water was below its ordinary height, to meet the Petetsburg at the mouth of the river. The steam boat North Carolina was accordingly built for that purpose, and was very advantageously employed last winter in the work for which she was intended But this boat, too, is found to draw rather more water than the depth in the shoalest places will afford in extraordinary cases of drought; and it may become necessary, in order, that every possible difficulty may be provided against, to take out her machinery and convert her into a freight boat, while her engine (which is an excelent one) might be transferred to a new boat of a different construction that would pass the shoals at all times.

Thus far from a candid review of its doings, it will be allowed that the Company have been usefully amployed in the beneficial work they have in hand, and that, although they have not yet attained all that is desirable to fulfill the increasing demands for the means of transportation, they have profited by the errors inseperable from all untried experiments, without much loss to themselves or hindrance to the operations of the trade; and we are gratified to learn their affairs are now in a proper train to insure permanence and success to their undertaking.

But, although the company have so far exerted all the means within their power to facilitate the trade with the Roanoke, their prospect of further usefulness is rendered precarious by a deficiency of funds; for they have already much exceeded their scanty capital in the construction and purchase of the steam and frieght boats they have; and, if we may be allowed to judge, they require further aid to render these beats more efficient by building a number of *flats* calculated to navigate the river in dry seasons.—With the addition of these flats, the boats at present in use can bo kept constantly running, at all times, and never liable to the detentions they have occasionally experienced for want of water to enable them to ascend the river. The necessity for this description of boats is clearly shewn at this very time, when in consequence of the long period of dry weather causing an extraordinary decrease of water, all the frieght boats belonging to the company are detained up the river.—the Petersburg is consequently lying idle, and the shippers on the Roanok are disappointed in their produce to our market.

With these facts presented to the consideration of our citizens, we would exhort them to aid the Company with further subscriptions of stock: it is all important at this time, when strenuous exertions are making in other quarters to divert the trade from our town. Surely our landlorders and capitalists cannot be indifferent to the fact that in the town of Petersburg the citizens went forward *at a word* and subscribed $150,000 towards a rail road from their town to the Roanoke; while here, in Norfolk, the subscriptions for an object of no less importance to us at this time than the contemplated rail road would be to Petersburg, have not exceeded $31,000 in two years, Why this suicidal apathy?

But if this appeal should be ineffectual, it will become the great mass of our citizens seriously to take into their consideration the expediency of a loan by the town Corporation.—An application to that effect has already been made to the Common Council, by the Company, and the subject is now under consideration. In a matter of such high importance, however, it is desirable that the people should give an expression of their sentiments, as a guide to their representatives in the Council; and seems to be prevailing opinion that a TOW MEETING ought to be held for this purpose. The people, we have no doubt, will sanction the loan of a sum adequate to the exigencies of the Company if they are assured that its affairs are so prudently and judiciously managed as to justify it; and of this they may speedily satisfy themselves by calling on the Company's Agent, or either of the Directors, who, we have no doubt, will take great pleasure in giving the fullest information upon every enquiry, and, if desired, free access to their books. Our own experience and information inclines us to say, that there is no doubt that the funds which the Corporation are solicited to appropriate for this object, will be carefully administered, and that they will remove every impediment to a free and expeditious communication as high as Weldon; and obtain for us that desideratum for which we have so long struggled: THE ENTIRE TRADE OF THE ROANOKE. Without this is done, *business must languish, and the rents and the value of real estate must decline.—Nor. Her.*

TO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOTHING TO DO.

A word of advice to all those who have no employment, either by necessity or choice—such as have been too indolent to acquire a profession—those who have failed in business—those whose professions do not yield them a support—all spongers, or hangers-on upon the liberality of their friends—those discharged by their employers for want of confidence in their integrity—runaway apprentices—gamblers who cannot raise a stake—all who are willing to work one day for the privilege of lying drunk three—all who wish to get a living without encountering the rares and perplexities of business—all young men who were thought by their parents and themselves too good for mechanics, and are now poor gentlemen. Merchants, whose stock in trade consists of from one jug to one barrel real blue ruin, distilled from pine tops and potatoes those who cannot obtain bank discounts for their every day-expenses, though the influence of aristocrats, or the want of endorsers—those who borrow money by the sevenpence (the real Jeremy Diddlers)—those kind friends who have nothing to do and are always at the elbow of some one employed in writing, or at work, (the printer and his boys, for instance,) amusing and confusing them—all ingenious men whose inventions and patents have not been patronized—to all these we say, go to the gold Mines—go to Harbersham—to the Cherokee Territory—and you will for once receive a joyous smile from your friends at your resolution, and a God speed. The printer will forgive his debts to all those who will go, that are of his vicinity.—Those who may dread the bodily exertion of gold hunting (the real lazy dogs,) we would inform, that they even can lie on their bellies, in the shade, and *grabble* for the precious metal without fatiguing themselves, or the fear of annoyance from musquetoes—there being just enough to keep them from getting to sleep while at their employment.

Macon Messenger.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The last National Intelligencer says, that the following short paragraph from Mr. Skinner's American Farmer of Friday last, "*includes* more good practical advice than many a volume of sermons." Whether it comes up to this discription or not, yet it is certain that it contains much information and much good advice, in a very small compass.—The only difficulty with good avice, as it is with good medicine, is to get people to take it:

From the American Farmer, of July 16.

From all quarters of the country we have accounts of abundant harvests of wheat, and that the quality is very superior. The weather in our immediate neighborhood is most favorable for corn, as far as hot sun and frequent showers can ensure a good crop. Farmers who are out of debt, may keep so by observing wholesome economy and simplicity in their household and mode of living, but estates are rapidly crumbling to pieces, and families falling into poverty by frequent legal and voluntary divisions.—Those whose mothers rode in carriages must ride on horseback, and the daughters of those who ride on horseback will have to walk. This general progress of things may be *retarded* by restricting our labor and manure to smaller spaces, and by great economy and great saving, by *giving away* old horses, if you can find any body fools enough to take them, and substituting exen and mules for young ones, as fast as possible; by driving idle sons from the parental roof, as the hen does her chickens, when they can provide for themselves; in short, by keeping no dead capital, and feeding no idle mouths; and by regarding as the first object of ambition to be—out of debt—with a clean conscience and a clean shirt.

EXTRACT FROM A CENSUS DIALOGUE.

Census man.—But who is the head of the family?

Mrs. O'Flynn.—Och! bless ye, honey—its all head and no head—they're all for themselves.

Census man.—How many are there in your family.

Mrs. O'Flynn.—Is it that you wish to know? If you've got a piece of chalk I'll tell ye, sir, in the twinkling of a bed post. Let me see—there's Luke Laney, and his gang of waddlers, that's fourteen there's Paddy O'Burke, his wife, and twelve children—there's John McGogtgles, the well digger, and Jemmy O'Reilly, the bog trotter; there's my seven darters with their husbands, and betwixt them, twenty-seven as sweet little ones as you'd wish to place your own ugly eyes upon—theres myself and Taddy, and our five sons, with their wives and twenty three young'ns—besides six lodgers and fourteen boarders.

AN IRISH ANSWER.

It may seem a matter of no extraordinary difficulty to give a plain answer to a plain question: and yet is an art which evidently reqnires some trouble to learn. In all half-civilized nations, the inquirer for the most simple thing is met by an enigma for an answer; and, among the peasantry of Scotland and Ireland, civilized as the general communities may be, the system often seems to be be studied avasion. This dialogue is the model of thousands in the sister isle:—'Is this the nearest way to Cork? 'Is it to Cork you are going?' 'Yes, but my question is, as to the nearest roads.'—'Why, this road is as near as that on the other side of the hill; for neither of them is any road at all.' 'Then which way ought I to go? 'Oh, that depends on your honor's own liking. Perhaps you would like to go back again?' 'Certainly not. But, one word for all, my good fellow do you know any thing about any kind of road here?' 'There now, if your honor had asked that before, I could have told you at once.'—'Out with it then.' 'Why the truth is, your honor, that I am a stranger in these parts; and the best thing you can do is to stop till somebody comes that knows about the way.' 'Stupid scoundrel! why did you not say so at first?'—Stupid! that's all my thanks.—But why did not your honor ask me if I belonged to the place? that would have settled the business. Take a fool's advice, nnd stop where you are.'—*English paper.*

From the Savanah Georgian.

GREAT FIRE IN GEORGIA.

Fire at Lexington.—The Athenian gives the following particulars of a destructive fire at Lexington, the Seat of Justice for Oglethope county, in this State, about 16 miles below Athens, on the Augusta road, in a letter from a correspondent:

LEXINGTON, (Geo.) June 24.

MR. SHAW—Dear Sir, I write in haste to inform you of the particulars of a destructive fire which occurred in our village last night. About 9 o'clock, P. M. the cry of fire was heard, and was discovered to be in Mr. John Rupert's kitchen.—The flames rapidly spread from the kitchen to the same gentleman's extensive hatter's shop. From thence it communicated to Mr. P. Pace's tavern which it quickly consumed with all his out buildings except his stables. The fire terminated on the East, by burning a physician's shop on the the corner of Mr. I J. Dupree's lot. In the meantime Mr. Rupert's fine large new dwelling house on the West of the fire had contracted the flames, and was soon in a blaze. From thence it extended West, consuming Ms. Rarewell's dwelling house, law office and store house, where by pulling down a house, its further progress was stopt.—The wind fortunately blew from the North and North West, carrying the flames and cinders to the South and South East of the villiage. If it had blown from almost any other point of the compass, nearly the entire villiage would unavoidably have been laid in ashes.

The entire South side of the public square is burnt, amounting to 17 or 18 houses, including back buildings. The loss is estimated at about ten thousand dollars, of which only about one hundred dollars were insured. There were six front tenements consumed. Mr. Rupert, Mr. Pace, Mr. Clarkwell, and Mr. Dupree, are sufferers. Mr. Pace, with a large family on his hands, has in the loss of his tavern, provisions, &c. lost his all, not having one cent insured, and owning little or no property except his house and lot. Yours very respecfully.

PLENTIFUL CROPS.—The National Intelligencer observes: "What abundance crowns the labors of the husbandman this season! Frederick county, in Maryland, it is stated will yield wheat enough for 200,000 barrels of flour. The produce of one county alone in N. York (Dutches) is estimated as sufficient for the whole population of the State. Plenty everywhere smiles on the land—east and west, north and south. The Georgia Patriot says, "there never have been known such crops of small grain the State, as it has been blessed with the present season. The wheat and rye have gonerally been reaped and saved. The crop of oats is very heavy and will soon come in. Wheat is worth about 50 cents per bushel, and Indian corn has already been offered at 12½ cents."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

July 15.—By the ship Salem, Captain Richardson, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, London dates to the 8th, Liverpool to the 9th, and Shipping Lists to the 7th June, all inclusive, have been received.—Our own files not having reached us by the Salem, we are indebted to our obliging friends of the Gazette for the use of theirs. The King was still alive at the date of the latest intelligence from Windsor, but it was not thought that he could possibly survive many hours.—An extract of a letter received in Liverpool by Mr. Willmer, from his private correspondent at Windsor, under date of June 8th, 2 o'clock, P. M. says—"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign." The accounts in the Times, Courier, Morning Post, and other leading papers, though not so late by a few hours, are of the same tenor.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the 7th ultimo, on the subject of abolishing the punishment of death for forgery. The debate was on a motion of Sir James Mackintosh, to omit from the statute the words "punishment of death," which motion was finally carried by a majority of thirteen. This was but the first of a series of propositions which it was intended by the mover to offer, who explained his object to be, to obtain a repeal of the penalty of death in all cases of forgery, except in the case of forgery of wills, and that the crime should be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding fourteen years, or that the criminal should be sent to a penal colony for fourteen years. It was also one of his intended propositions that all power of relaxing or mitigating the punishment to which forgers should be condemned, should be at an end, save upon an order made out by the King for that purpose. The London Morning Herald, in alluding to the success of Sir James Mackintosh's motion, which it justly considers a great triumph of the friends of humanity, seems to fear the measure will be lost in the House of Lords.

The Porte concluded on the 7th of May, a treaty of commerce and friendship, by which the Americans are allowed the passage into the Black Sea, and full and equal participation in all the privileges extended to the European nations.

The London Morning Herald of June 8th mentions that the deputation of West India planters and merchants, were received on the Saturday previous, most courteously and were assured that their representations should not only receive the most mature consideration but that ministers were determined to neglect no measure in favor of the West India Islands consistent with the general interest of the empire.

One of those disgraceful exhibitions of which the English people are so fond—a boxing match—has lately taken place, in which a Scotch prize-fighter, named Alexander Mackay, was killed by his antagonist Simon Byrne, the pugilist.

A letter to the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle, dated Paris, June 4 says;

There is a great contest going on in France the result of which must be important to Europe and the world.—It is not a contest of men—but principles;—not one set of placehunters and tax-eaters against another set both being equally indifferent to the tax-payers, or the public; but it is a question of Royalty on the one hand, and Democracy on the other; of power and force against popular opinion and the voice of a nation. This contest will end in the triumph of the People, or in that of the Monarchy. Should the battle be now gained by the latter, you must not suppose that the question will be settled. No, no, the people will fight on though it be only with the fragment of their blades;" and, believe me, they will fight until they conquer. Should the battle be lost by the Royalist party there will be virtually an end to the Monarchy at once, and ere long there may be another dissolution.—In this state of things we live and move—and the stream of events even more rapid than that of time bears us on too quickly to the torrent and the cataract. I anticipate rapidly. I foresaw the danger—but I did not think it was quite so near. Let us look however, events boldly in the face like men—and prepare ourselves for the result.

From the Times.

We have received accounts from Windsor, which left that town so late as two o'clock this morning. The King was hardly expected to survive the night, though the natural vigour of His Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis almost equally severe. The Duke of Wellington, who had been sent for express arrived at 5, and did not leave till 11.

From the Morning Post.

We are grieved to state that the intelligence respecting His Majesty is of the most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to inflict upon the feelings of our readers the painful details of our private advice—the official announcement of the Royal Sufferer (after what he had already endured) having passed the last night under considerable embarrassment, being of itself more than sufficient for the lamentable occasion.

PORTSMOUTH, June 5.—Nothing has been heard of the French expedition since its sailing, excepting that of the frigate Duchesse de Berri, having seen the fleet two days after its sailing, 20 leagues S. W. of Toulon, then having a fair wind.—On the landing of the army a newspaper will be

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

established with the title of " L'Estafette d' Alger"—The Algiers Express: it will supply the news of the army, and will be edited by M. Merle, Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief.

From the Journal du Commerce of June 5.

ANCONA, May 20.—The last accounts from Egypt, which come down to the end of April, cause some uneasiness respecting the health of the Viceroy. The death of a Prince connected with the present state and civilization of Egypt, would be an important event. The successor of Mehemet Ali has, it is true, like his father, the same taste for the arts and for reform; but he does not possess in the same degree that knowledge of mankind, and the power of discovering charlatanism and quackery. The death of the Viceroy would cause a deep injury to commerce. The accounts from Greece are of a more satisfactory nature. Count Capo d'Istrias labors with ardor and success at the organization of the country.

From the Journal des Debats.

On the 27th of May a fire broke out on board of a transport at anchor at the Isle of Hyeres. She sank immediately. She was laden with camp equipages, drugs, &c; her value is estimated at 1,500,000. Fortunately no one perished. The fire was occasioned by the breaking of a bottle of sulphuric acid, for the use of balloons. Besides the balloon and apparatus, the flames devoured the tent of M. de Bourmont, and sundry luggage and tent equipage of the army.

TOBACCO—IRISH CULTIVATION.

Among the expedients for promoting the prosperity of Ireland, that of encouraging the cultivation of Tobacco there, seems to be seriously entertained. On this head, we annex the following extract:

Irish Tobacco.—The following may be considered as the result of the general evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Tobacco Cultivation, up to Wednesday, 25th of May, the fourth day of sitting:

1. That in Ireland the average produce, per acre, is equal to that of the U. States.
2. That the cost of production is the same.
3. That Tobacco is a superior preparation for wheat, but like hops or potatoes returns nothing for the renovation of the soil.
4. That the quality of Irish tobacco is not equal to that of Virginia, but is admitted to be capable of great improvement.
5. That a difference of duty is requisite for a time to compensate the difference of quality.
6. That the cheapness of native tobacco will overcome all obstacles to its use, and compensate the Revenue by an increase of consumption.
7. That the attraction of capital, its diffusion in wages, the certain employment of the people—their improved comforts and habits of industry will advance general improvement, and farther revert through various channels to the benefit of the revenue.

These premises being established by evidence for and against the measure, the only difficulty before the Committee is the Revenue. To guard this, two modes have been canvassed—first, a pound tax on the cured article, and secondly, a tax on the superficial extent under cultivation.

The first has been abandoned by reason of the required supervision of an extensive Excise establishment; and the second has been preferred, as the duty can with facility be collected by a classification of the crops, and a graduated scale of duty chargeable on the grower.

This last preference being conceded, has only been objected to on the ground that the duty on foreign tobacco being chargeable by the pound weight it cannot compete with an article not precisely determined by the same standard, as the view and return of cured tobacco may vary.

To this point the question is now considered to be reduced.

FRANCE.

The news from Paris comes down to the 6th of June. The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies were on the eve of taking place. The contest was a trial of liberal principles against the king and ministry. The former were expected to triumph. A Paris letter, written the 4th June, says: "There is a great contest going in France. the result of which must be most important to Enrope and the world. It is not a contest of men—but principles;—not of one set of place-hunters and tax eaters against another set, both being equally indifferent to the tax-payers, or the public; but it is a question of royalty of the one hand, and democracy on the other; of power and force against popular oppinion and the voice of a nation.—This contest will end in the triumph of the people, or in that of the monarchy. Should the battle be now gained by the latter, you must not suppose that the question will be settled. No, no, the people will fight on, though it be only 'with the fragment of their blads;' and, belive me, they will fight until they conquer. Should the battle be lost by the royalist party, there will be virtually an end to the monarchy at once, and ere long there may be another dissolution. In this state of things we live and move—and the stream of events even more rapid than that of time, bears us onward too quickly to the torrent and the cataract. I anticipated rapidity. I foresaw the danger—but I did not think it was quite so near. Let us look however, events boldly in the face like men, and prepare ourselves for the result." More alarm, we have no doubt, is expressed in this letter than is warranted by the state of things. The French people are more enlightened, and are imbued with a greater degre of moderation, than they were at the beginning or in the progress of their tremendous revolution. They will perseveringly contend for liberal principles; but they will do so by the force of argument and reason, rather than the sword. If ministerial artifice and cunning should prevent them from realizing all the benefits of carrying a majority of the popular branch of the government, some improvement will still be secured; and gradually they may be expected to attain a considerable extent well-regulated freedom.

[*Philad. Enq.*

MILTON:

Saturday,..... ...July 31, 1830.

The price of Tobacco has not varied much since our last; a limited sale during the past week—Average price, $3 60.

In our prices current, for last week, a typographical error was committed; the figure 1 being used for a cypher, in the price of wheat at Petersburg, which read $1 90, for $0 90.

On the 1st. the convicts at the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, amounted to 702, of this number 159 are foreigners. Whites 539 Blacks 168.

FOURTH OF JULY.

In KINGSTON, Ulster county, N. Y. the day was celebrated with unusual demonstrations of joy. At the dinner at Rutzer's hotel John Sudam, esq. psesided, assisted by Ch. H. Ruggles, esq. and maj. Ten Eyck De Witt, as vice-presidents. Among the toasts were the following;—

The President of the United States, *and his exercise of the veto*—as yet without fear or reproach. 6 cheers.

By John Sudam, esq. Martin Van Buren—From the ocean to her inland seas, does New-York this day greet her favorite son—the high promise of a laborious and useful life is nobly sustained in the cabinet of the nation.

By C. H. Ruggles, esq. 1st vice president. The state of New-York—Not yet arrived at her deserved and destined honors in the government of the union.

By the Orator of the Day. The town of Kingston—Among the first to assert her independence—the foremost in its defence—happy in the enjoyment of its privileges, may she be the last to forget its value.

By Charles G. De Witt. The President of the United Staes—Firm as a rock in the stormy oceans with the constitution for his guide and the public good for his aim, he moves onward in his career of duty, regardless of Cherokee hypocrites in the east Coalition gormandizers in the west, hot headed nullifiers in the south, and anties, workies and argrarians in the north.

By Derick Dubois, Esq. Sheriff. The "*Special*" Counsel—He should have taken a *special* look before he leaped.

By Henry Tappen, Esq. The press—Free and unshackled, a rainbow of promise that moral darkness will not again overspread the earth.

By Mr. Alexander Cockburn. The Farmers of the Country—The pillars of the Republic.

By John Chipp, Esq. The Working Men of the State of New York—May they duly appeciate their rights and strength, and never become the dupes of demagogues and office-seekers.

By Col. John Cockburn. The President of the United States—Inflexible and pure in principle.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—An article in the Cherokee Phœnix of the 3rd instant, confirms the report heretofore in circulation, that the President of the United States intends to use his personal exertions to induce the Cherokees to leave their lands in Georgia. That paper says.—" We understand, upon good authority, that the President has sent a notification to the Cherokees to meet him at Nashville, Tennessee, next month, then and there to enter into a treaty." We trust the influence of the President, than whom no man knows them better nor is better known by them, will open their eyes to the folly of persisting longer in their opposition to the wishes of the government. We learn from the same print, that a party of citizens under the authority of Georgia, consisting of a sheriff, a captain and about forty men, having arrested a party of Cherokee Gold Diggers, on the 22d ult. were soon after themselves arrested by the U. S. Troops, and conveyed about 25 miles to the quarters of the commanding officer, where the conflicting parties settled the controversy by the recognition of the right of the state of Georgia to enforce her laws over the Cherokees.

VERA CRUZ.—By the schooner *Comet*. Captain HULCARRSON, 19 days from Vera Cruz, the editors of the United States' Gazette have received a copy of *El Censer* of 22d June. The French vice consul at Vera Cruz had been put under arrest in consequence of some indignity which he had offered to a public officer. The consul of the different nations resident at that place; addressed a note in the form of a protest, to the military Commander, asking the release of the French vice Consul, or some explanation of his detention. In reply, the commander stated, that orders had been given for his release, but he had refused to consider himself at liberty.

COLONIAL TRADE.

A correspondent of the Boston Centinel, in whose information the Editors of that print seem to place confidence, adverting to the statements of the London Courier, that the late conferences between our Minister in London and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs related to the important commercial relations between the United States and the British West India Colonies, adds the following:

'From other *signs of the times*, he is of opinion, that on the receipt in England of the law which was enacted by Congress at the last session to amend the acts regulating commercial intercourse between the United States and certain colonies of Great Britain, an order in Council would be forthwith issued declairing the Br[illegible] Ports in the West Indies open to the flag o[illegible] United States."

FRENCH EXPEDITION.

The enterprise against Algiers has deeply impressed every person who was on the theater of action, and roused the anxious curiosity of the most distant nations. The following is given in the National Gazette as the summary list of the *vessels of war* which compose the expedition:

Ships of the Line,	11
Frigates of 60 guns,	12
Frigates of 50 guns,	12
Sloops of war,	7
Bomb Vessels,	7
Corvettes, transports,	16
Brigs,	24
Schooners,	2
Steamboats,	6
Total,	97

These are, of course, exclusive of the vast number of transports, which carry the men ammunitions, etc.—The following is given in the Gazette as an extract of a letter from Port Mahon, recently written by a distinguished Lieutenant of the American Navy. It furnishes a graphic description of the magnificent spectacle:

" It is now a most interesting time to be here. The French are now on their way to the conquest of Algiers, or a most disastrous defeat. The Turks have great confidence in their fortress, and the French profess to hold them in contempt. I belive the conflict will be a dreadful one, and that the French discipline will probably preval. Thd whole number of vessels will consist of about seven hundred. At this moment three hundred of them are in sight from the hills of Minorca. They have just been signalized; a steamboat belonging to the expedition came in this morning. This is probably the first division. Their success depends much upon the weather. A gale of wind could hardly fail to disperse if not destroy them.

'Since I concluded the last sentence, I have been outside the harbour to look at the French fleet. They were sailing abreast in three lines ahead, and presented a sight magnificient beyond any thing I have ever seen before. Four Admirals' flags at the mizen, and two at the main, were seen by us. They stood along the island, within a few miles of the harboar, and by running out with a fine breeze in one of our boats, we had a complete view of them."

The eight children and grand children of the Moorish Prince, have been all redeemed, at the high price of 3100 dollars. They arrived here from Natchez some days ago, and are now at Brooklyn. The Colonization Society will give them a free passage to Liberia in the vessel which is to sail from Norfolk in October. The Prince, it will be recollected, returned to Mahomedanism and died soon after his arrival in Africa.

N. N. Paper.

Deaths by lightning.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., during a thunder storm which passed over the upper part of this county, the house of Mr. Wm. Gregory, in Neill's Creek District was struck by lightning, and three of his children, the oldest about 13, and the youngest an infant, were killed; another child was in the house, but at a little distance from the three, who was so badly burnt, as to endanger his life, but we learn that he is now likely to recover. Their father and mother were absent and no person at home but the four children.

Hills. Rec.

DIED,

In this County, on Sunday the 25th inst. after a painful and protracted pulmonary affection, Miss ELIZABETH MCMULLIN, eldest daughter of James McMullin, Esq.

MILTON PRICES CURRENT.

	Per.	Ds.	Ct.	Ds.	Ct
Tobacco, fine, from	cwt,	5	50	8	00
Do. common,	"	2	00	4	50
Corn	bbl.	1	75	2	00
Wheat,	bush.	00	40	00	50
Bacon,	cwt.	7	00	8	00
Salt,	sack.	3	75	4	00
Bees Wax,	lb.	00	22	00	25
Whiskey,	gal.	00	25	00	35
RICHMOND DO.					
Tobacco,	cwt.	4	00	13	00
Wheat,	bush.	1	00	1	00
Corn,	bbl.	2	00	2	50
Whiskey, common,	gal.	00	30	00	35
PETERSB'G. DO.					
Tobacco,	cwt.	3	50	8	00
Wheat,	bush.	0	90	1	00
Corn,	bbl.	1	75	2	00

BANK OF NEWBERN.

JANUARY 18th, 1830.

Resolved, That on every Renewal of an accommodation debt, there shall be required a payment of five per cent. on the amount due on the 8th February, 1830—so that the whole debt may be extinguished in twenty payments, or less.

Resolved, That if any Note shall remain unrenewed for thirty days after it becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Cashier or Agent to commence suit forthwith; that after a suit be commenced, no Renewal shall be allowed but upon the payment of at least ten per cent. for every ninety days of delinquency.

Resolved, That no new loan shall be made in any case, on any other understanding than to be wholly paid at maturity; or at farthest, in three equal instalments of ninety days.

The Cashiers and Agents are directed to make known the above Resolutions to the Debtors of the Bank.

By Order,
JNO. W. GUION,
Cashier.

NEW STYLE OF

PAINTING.

Fancy, Bird, Fruit and Flower Painting,

TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.

J. HERBERT, Jr. respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Milton, that he will teach the above Art, provided he can obtain twelve scholars. Those who have never taken brush in hand, can, at the expiration of the six lessons, paint with the same facility as those who have been practising for years.

Specimens of the above can be seen by application to Mrs. Williams, at the Milton Hotel.

July 30th, 1830.—8-3i.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed to the subscriber by James Lea, dated the 17th day of July, 1829, and duly recorded in the County of Caswell, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum, due the President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the dwelling of said James Lea, on Saturday, the 21st of next month,

Two Tracts of Land,

viz: The Tavern Tract whereon he now lives, containing 225 Acres; the other, called the Hubbard Tract, containing 200 1-2 Acres;

ELEVEN NEGROES,

one Waggon and five horses, House and Kitchen furniture, and plantation tools. Such title as vested in me as Trustee, will be conveyed and no other.

SAMUEL WATKINS, Trustee.

July 28th, 1830.—8-3i.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE two first rate Mountain-made WAGGONS for sale, in Milton. Apply to S. Watkins, & Co. or to Mr. A. Nunnally.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 23d, 1830.—8-tf.

A CARD.

JESSE CARTER, M. D.

HAVING located himself in the town of Milton, for the practice of medicine, tenders his professional services to his friends and the public generally. From his unremitted attention to business, and exertions to be useful, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He may at all times be found at his room, on Main-Street, above the Store of D. Kyle, &c., except when absent on professional business.—His charges will be moderate, in accordance with those of other gentlemen of the profession.

July 1830.—7-tf.

NOTICE.

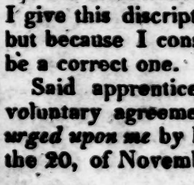
THE Subscriber has formed a Copartnership in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, with Mr. GEORGE A. DWIGHT, of New York, under the Firm of J. & G. A. DWIGHT. They have taken the Store No. 235, Pea[illegible] Street, corner of John street. The former customers of James Dwight, & Co. and James Dwight, are respectfully invited to patronize the new concern.

JAMES DWIGHT.

Petersburg, Va. July 5, 1830.—6-i8.

$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hillsboro', a



MULATTO BOY

about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, inclined to be knock-kneed; walks with his feet turned out, and has rather an impertinent look. No idea is entertained where he will aim for, except that he has been seen in Milton, and stated that he was going to Col. Cogburn's, in Halifax county, Virginia. He is a Carpenter by trade.

THO: JEFF: FADDIS.

July 25th, 1830.—7-tf.

The Lynchburg Virginian will please insert the above two months, and forward the account to this office for payment.

A RUNAWAY!!

On Tuesday the 30, ult. An apprentice boy, named Zimri Joroen Emery, took himself away from my employment, without any provocation or causes of complaint, except what grew out of the circumstance that he got above his business, or too big for his clothes, and bocame self willed and disobedient, for which, as in duty bound, I gave him a moderate and reasonable flogging. This he conceived to be *indigestible* without some *exercise* and accordingly hung his feet to his ancles and walked off.

He is about 18 or 19 years of age, about the ordinary stature; complexion yellow, especially about the mouth; long and lantern jawed; down cast, sneeking look: slovenly gaited; slow motioned; much addicted to telling tales, particularly such as are not true; with more conceit than good sense; and not more honesty than he should have. I give this discription not through prejudice, but because I conscienciously believe it to be a correct one.

Said apprentice was bound to me by a voluntary agreement, entered into and even *urged upon me* by himself and his mother, on the 20, of November last.

He was to be entitled to all the priviliges and subject to the liberalities and restrictions of an indented apprentice, during the term of three years, except his clothing, which was to be furnished by his mother, and for which I was to pay an equivalent of $75.

I have been told since his elopement, that he has it in contemplation to offer himself as a *journeyman printer*, at some office in this state. This is the reason why I am thus particular in describing his person, together with the circumstances of his connexion with me. I want no printer, to be imposed upon by a worthless Devil, as I have been—they are already cursed with an undue portion of the ills of life, without this intolerable torment superadded.

I hereby caution all persons against harbouring, trading, with, trusting, or employing him, under the "pains and penalties in such cases made and provided," as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law, any or all, who may thus offend.

I will give *two and a half cents*, IN CASH, to any person who shall deliver said runaway at my office in Greensborough; or twenty-five cents for confining him in any jail, and sending me word.

All the printers in this State, together with the Yorkville Whig and People's Advocate, in S. C. are requested to coppy this notice a few times, and the favour shall be promptly reciprocated.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, July 7, 1830.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Caralina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2108. From Milton by Caswell C. H. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's X Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next day by 11 am, leave same 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 8 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m, leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlinsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rock Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a m arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p m.

JULY 24th, 1830.

At a meeting of the Milton Jockey Club at the Milton Hotel, present, James Lea, John Ragland, Achilles Whitlock, George Farley, James W. Jeffreys, Alexander Henderson, when it was Resolved, that the

1st. Days race for colts three years old, b one mile heats—entrance $50; subscriptio to remain open until the preceding evening three or more to make a race—2 entered.

2d Day, Proprietor's purse, 2 mile heats entrance $10 to subscribers, to non-subscribers $15, purse $200.

3d Day, Jockey Club purse $350, three mile heats—entrance, to subscribers, $20, to non-subscribers $30. Money hung up at the usual discount.

4th Day, a Handy Cap—entrance $25 and the gate money of that day.

The Race to commence on Tuesday the 12th of October.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

The Game of Whist will be tolerated, but every other description of gambling, in the day time, is forbidden; an offender will most assuredly be punished to the extent of the law.

☞In what manner was the above meeting called, and by what authority?

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE TREE-HILL RACES will commence the 1st Tuesday in October next and continue as usual. A full meeting of the Club is desired at Tree Hill the Monday evening preceding October 4, to elect officers for the ensuing Club, and fix the future Spring and Fall Meetings.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

July 23.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

POETRY.

"The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with the concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils."
[SHAKESPEARE.

MY HOME IS THE WORLD—By T. H. Bayly.

[From Frazer's Magazine for May.]

Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the shore is in sight,
The breezes are fair, we shall anchor to-night;
To-morrow, at sunrise, once more shall we stand
On the sea-beaten shore of my dear native land.

Ah! why does despondencey weigh down my heart?
Such thoughts are for friends who reluctantly part;
I come from an exile of twenty long years,
Yet I gaze on my country through fast-falling tears!

I see the hills purple with bells of the heath,
And my own happy valley that nestles beneath,
And the fragrant white blossoms spread over the thorn
That grows near the cottage in which I was born.

It cannot be changed—no, the clematis climbs
O'er the gay little porch, as it did in old times;
And the seat where my father reclined is still there;
But where is my father?—oh, answer me, where?

My mother's own casement, the chamber she loved,
Is there—overlooking the lawn where I roved;
She thoughtfully sat with her hand o'er her brow
As she watched her young darling—ah! where is she now?

And there is my poor sister's garden: how wild
Were the innocent sports of that beautiful child!
Her voice had a spell in its musical tone,
And her cheek was like rose leaves:—ah! where is she gone?

No father reclines in the clamatis seat!
No mother looks forth from the shaded retreat!
No sister is there stealing slyly away,
Till the half-suppressed laughter betrayed where she lay!

How oft in my exile, when kind friends were near,
I've slighted their kindness, and sigh'd to be here!
How oft have I said—"Could I once again see
That sweet little valley how blest should I be."

How blest: oh! it is not a valley like this
That unaided can realize visions of bliss;
For voices I listen—and then I look round
For light steps that used to trip after the sound!

But see! this green path—I remember it well—
'Tis the way to the church—hark! the toll of the bell!
Oh! oft in my boyhood a truant I've strayed
To yonder dark yew-tree, and slept in its shade.

But surely the pathway is narrower now!
No smooth place is left 'neath the dark yew-tree bough?
O'er tablets inscrib'd with sad records I tread,
And the home I have sought—is the home of the dead!

And was it to this I look'd forward so long,
And shrunk from the sweetness of Italy's song?
And turn'd from the dance of the dark girl of Spain?
And wept for my country again and again!

And was it for this to my casement I crept
To gaze on the deep when I dreamed that I slept?
To think of fond meetings—the welcome—the kiss,
The friendly hand's pressure—ah! was it for this?

When those, who so long have been absent, return
To the scenes of their childhood, it is but too mourn:
Wounds open afresh that time nearly had healed,
And the ills of a life at one glance are revealed.

Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the tempest may rave—
There's calm for my heart in the dash of the wave:
Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the sails are unfurl'd,
Oh! ask me not whither—my home is the world!

MISCELLANY.

BUSHLA MA CHREE.

Or the adventures of Jach Magennis.

A tale of fairy life in Ireland, is always entertaining—for if the events in any case be not amusing, the style of the narrative affords full compensation. A diverting specimen will be found in the adventures of Jack Magennis, as they are stated in a late Irish publication, part of which we now annex.

Jack Magennis is the son of a descent widow, Nancy Magennis;—a well behaved lad, and attached with strong filial affection to his mother. "Jack, indeed, grew up a fine slip and, for harling, foot-ball and leping hadn't his likes in the live quarthers of the parish. It's he that knew how to handle a spaid and a rapinghook, and what was aither nor all that, he was kind and tindher to his poor old mother, and would let her want for nothing. Before he'd go to his day's werk in the morning, he'd be sure to bring home from the clear spring well that run out of the other side of the rock, a pitcher of water to serve her the day; nor would he forget to bring in a good creef of turf from the snug little peat-stack, that stood, thatched with rushes, before the door, and leave it in the corner beside the fire, so that she had nothing to do but put over her hand, without rising off her sate, and put down a sod when she wanted it. Nancy, on her part, kept Jack very clane and comfortable, his linnen, though coarse, was always a good colour; his working clothes tidily mended at all times: and when he'd have occasion to put on his good coat to work in, for the first time, Nancy would sew on the fore part of each sleeve a stout patch of ould cloth, to keep them from being worn by the spade; so that when she'd rip these off them every Saturday night, they wood look as new and fresh as if he had'nt been working in them at all, at all. Then, when Jack came home in winter night, it would do your heart good to see Nancy sitting at her wheel, singing '*Stachan Maragh*,' or '*Peggy Na Laveen*,' beside a purty clear fire, with a small pot of *murphys* boiling on it for their supper, or in a wooden dish, comfortably covered with a clane praskeen, on the well swept hearthstone; whilst the quiet, dancing blaze might be seen blinking in the nice plates and dishes that stood over against the side-wall of the house. Just before the fire, you might see Jack's stool waiting for him to come home; and on the opposite side, the brown cat washing her face with her paws, or sitting beside the dog that lay asleep, quite happy and contented, puring her song, and now and then looking over at Nancy, with her eyes half shut, as much as to say, 'Catch a happier pair nor we are, Nancy, if ye can." Sitting quietly on the roost above the door' were Dicky the cock, and half-a-dozen of hens, that kept this honest pair in eggs and *egg milk* for the best part of the year—besides enabling Nancy to sell two or three clutches of March-birds every season, to help to buy wool for Jack's big coat, and her own gray beard gown and striped red and blue petticoat. To make a long story short—no two could be more comfortable, considering every thing. But, indeed, Jack was always observed to have a dacent, ginteel turn with him; for he'd scorn to see a bad gown on his mother, or a broken Sunday-coat on himself; and instead of dhrinking his little earning in a shee-been-house, and then eating his praties dry, he'd take care to have something to *kitchen* them; so that he was not only snug and dacent of a Sundy, regarding wareables, but so well fed and rosy, that the point of a rush would take a drop of blood out of his cheek. Then he was the comliest and best-looking young man in the parish, could tell lots of drool stories and sing scores of merry songs, that would make ye split your sides with downright laughing; and when awake or a dance would happen to be in the neighbourhood, may be there wouldn't be many a sly lookout from the pnrty girls for pleasant Jack Magennis. In this way lived Jack and his mother, as happy and continted as two lords; except now and thin, that Jack would feel a littie consarn for not being able to lay past any thing for the sore foot, or that might enable him to think of marrying—for he was beginning to look about him for a wife; and why not to be sure? But he was prudent for all that didn't wish to bring a wife and a small family into poverty and hardship. It was one fine, frosty, moonlight night—the sky was without a cloud, and the stars all blinking that it would delight any body's heart to look at them, when Jack was crossing a bog that lay a few fields beyant his own cabin. He was just crooning the *Humours of Glynn* into himself, and thinking that it was a very hard case that he couldn' save any thing at all, at all, to help him to the wife—when; on coming down a bank in the middle of the bog, he saw a dark looking man leaning against a clamp of turf, and a black dog sitting at his ase beside him, with a pipe of tobacky in his mouth, and he smoking as sober as a judge.—Jack, however, had a stout heart, becase his conscience was clear, and, barring being a little daunted he wasn't very much afeared. 'Who is this coming down toordst us?' said the black-favored man, as he saw Jack approaching 'It's Jack Magennis,' says the dog, making answer, and taking the pipe out of his mouth with his right paw, and puffing away the smoke, and rubbing the end of it against his left leg exactly as a Christian (this day's Friday, the Lord stand betune us and harm,) would do against his sleeve, giving it at the same time to his comrade—'it's Jack Magennis,' says the dog' 'honest Widow Magennis's dacent son.' 'The very man,' says the other back to him, 'that I'd wish to sarve, out of a thousand—Arrah! Jack Magennis, how is every tether-length of you?' says the ould fellow, putting the *furrawn* on him—,and how is every bone in your body, Jack, my darling.—I'll hould a thousand guineas, says he, pointing to a great big bag that lay aside him, 'and that's only the tenth part of what's in this bag, Jack, that you're just going to begin luck, this very night.' 'And may worse never happen you, Jack, ma bouchal,' says the dog, putting in *his* tongue, then wagging his tail, and *houlding* out his paw to shake hands with Jack. 'Gintlemen,' says Jack, never minding to give the dog his hand bekase he heard it was'nt safe to touch the likes of him—'Gintlemen,' says he ye,er sitting far from the fire this frosty night.' 'Why that's true, Jack,' answers the old fellow; 'but if we,re sitting far from the fire, we're sitting very near the makings of it.' So with this, he pulls the bag of goold over to him, that Jack might know, by the jingle of the shinners, what was in it. 'Jack,' says darkface, 'there's some born with a silver ladle in their mouth, and others with a wooden spoon; and if you'll just sit down on one end of this clamp with me and take a hand at the *five and-ten*,' pulling as he spoke, a *peck* of cards, 'you may be made a man for the remainder of your life.' 'Sir,' says Jack, 'with submission, both yourself and this cur ———I name,' says he, not wishing to give the dog offince—'both yourself and this dacent gintleman with the tail and claws upon him, have the advantage of knowing my name; for, if I don't mistake,' says he, putting his hand to his hat, 'I never had the pleasure of seeing either of ye before.' 'Never mind that, says the dog, taking back the pipe from the other, and clapping it his mouth; 'we're both your well-wishers, any how and it's now your own fault if you're not a rich man.' Jack, by this time was beginning to think that they might be after wishing to throw loock in his way; for he had often heard of men being made up entirely by the fairiest till there was no end to their wealth. 'Jack,' says the black man, 'you had better be led by us for this bout—upon the honor of a gentleman, we wish you well; howsoever, if you don't choose to take the ball at the right hop, another may, and you're welcome to toil all your life, and die a beggar after. 'Upon my reputation, what he says is true, Jack,' says the dog, in his turn: 'the lucky minnit of your life is come, let it pass without doing what them that wishes your mother's son well desire you, and you'll die in a ditch.' 'And what am I to do,' says Jack, 'that's to make me so rich all of a sudden?'—'Why, only to sit down and take a game of cards with myself,' says black-brown, 'that's all, and I'm sure it's not much.' And what is it to be for?' Jack inquires 'for I've no money—tare-nation to the rap itself's in my company.' 'Well, you have yourself,' says the dog, putting up his fore claw along his, nose and winking at Jack, 'you have yourself, man—don't be faint-hearted—he'll bet the contents of this bag; and with that the theif gave it another great big shake, to make the ginneys jingle again—it's ten thousand ginneys in hard gould; if he wins, you are to sarve him for a year and a day; and if he loses, you're to have the bag.' 'And the money that's in it?' says Jack, wishing, you see, to make a sure bargain, any how. 'Every penny' answered the ould chap, 'if you win it; and there's fifty to one in your favour.' By this time the dog had got in a great fit of laughing at Jack's sharpness about the money.—'The money that's in it, Jack!' say he, and he took the pipe out of his mouth, and laughed till he brought on a hard fit of coughing; O by this and by that,' says he, 'but that bates Bannagher! and you're to get it every penny, you theif o' the world, if you win it;' but for all this he seemed to be laughing at something that Jack was'nt up to. At any rate, surely they palavered Jack betune them until he sot down and consented. 'Well, says he, scratching his head, 'why, worse nor lose I can't so here goes for one trial at the shinners, any how!' 'Now,' says the obscure jintleman, just whin the first card was in his hand, ready to be laid down, 'you're to sarve me for a year and a day, if I win; and if I loose, you shall have all the money in the bag.'—'Exactly,' says Jack; and just as he said the word, he saw the dog putting the pipe in his pocket, and turning his head away for fraid Jack would see him breaking his sides laughing. At last, when he got his face sobered, he look at Jack, and says, 'Surely, Jack, if you win you must get all the money in the bag; and upon my reputation, you may build castles in the air with it, you'll be so rich.' This plucked up Jack's courage a little, and to work they went, but how could it end otherwise than Jack to loose betune two such kowing schemers as they soon turned out to be?"

BOSTON BOYS.

The British troops which were sent to Boston, to keep that rebellious town in order, were every where received with the most unequivocal marks of anger and detestation. During their stay 'the very air seemed filled with suppressed breathings of indignation.' 'The insolence and indiscretion of some subaltern officers increased the ill will of the citizens, and vexations and quarrels multipled daily.' At this period of exasperation, the boys were much in the habit of building hills of snow, and sliding from them to the pond in the Common. The English troops, from the mere love of tantalizing, destroying all their labours. They complained of the injury, and industriously set about repairs.—However, when they returned from school, they found the snow-hills again levelled. Several of them now waited on the British Captain, to inform him of the misconduct of his soldiers. No natice was taken of their complaint, and the soldiers grew every day more provokingly insolent. At last they resolved to call a meeting of the largest boys in town and wait upon Gen. Gage, Commander in Chief of the British forces. When shown into his presence he asked, why so many children had called to see him. 'We come, sir, said the foremost, to claim a redress of of grievances.' 'What, have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and sent you here to utter it.' 'Nobody sent us, sir,' and his dark eye flashed; 'we have never injured or insulted your troops; but they have trodden down our snow hills, and broben the ice on our sketing ground. We complained and they called us young rebels, and told us to help onrselves, if we could. We told the Captain of this, and he laughed at us. Yesterday our works were a third time destroyed; and now we will bear it no longer.' Gen. Gage looked at them with undisguised admiration, and, turning to an officer who stood near him, he exclaimed, 'Good heaven! the very children draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe'—and added, 'You may go my brave boys: and be assured that if any of my troops hereafter molest you they shall be severely punished.'

LITTLE JACK.

While the frigate United States was lying in the harbor of Norfolk, some time anterior to the declaration of war in 1812, a little boy in petticoats was in the habit of accompanying his mother, a poor woman who frequently visited the ship to wash for some of the crew. The lad, whose name was John Kreemer, soom become a favorite with the sailors, and it was determined by them if his mother would consent, to adopt him as one of their number. He came on board and recommended himself by his activity and shrewdness to the favor of every one.—War was subsequently declared against Great Britian, and the frigate sailed upon a cruise, in which she captured the enemy's frigate Macedonian. As the two vessels were approaching each other, Commodore Decatur, who was standing upon tue quarter deck, watching with his glass the movements of his adversary, noticed that little Jack appeared anxious to speak to him. 'What do you want?' said Decatur. Jack coolly answered 'that he had come to ask that his name might be enrolled on the ship's books!' 'For what purpose?' said the Commodore. 'Because,' replied Jack, I want to draw my share of the prize money.' Pleased with the boy's confident anticipation of victory. Decatur immediately gave orders to have his name registered, and when the prize money allowed by Congress was distributed, Jack received his proportion. From that time he was regarded by the Commodore with more than ordinary interest, was taken into his cabin, and prepared for the important duties of a higher station. He was constantly about Decatur's person, and acted as the cockswain of his own barge. So soon as his age would justify an application to the Navy Department for a midshipman's warrant, it was made, and promptly complied with. Little Jack, as he was familiarly styled by the sailors, was thus transformed into Mr. Creamer, and was with Decatur in the President when she was captured and in the Guerriere in the expedition to Algiers. He afterwards sailed in the Franklin 74, with Com. Stewart, to the Pacific Ocean. This was the last cruise. He was upset in one of the ship's boats by a sudden squall in the harbor of Valparaiso, and sunk to the bottom before any assistance could be afforded.

THE STEAM CARRIAGE.

—The new road in the vicinity of Portland-place, London, was electrified recently by the appearance of a steam carriago, which threaded all the difficulties of a crowded passage without any apparent impulse. There was neither smoke nor noise; there was no external force or palpable direction; the carriage seemed to move by its own volition, passing by horses, without giving them the least alarm; describing half circles round the corners; trying short races with stanhopes and cabriolets, flying with the same rapid and steady space over the most unequal ground. Five gentlemen and a lady were quite at their ease as passengers; one gentleman directed the moving principle, and another appeared to sit unconcerned behind, but his object was ascertained to be the care of the fuel and water. It was altogether a startling and uncommon sight; but it was evidently a complete triumph of the principle, and the success of these carriages was, in the opinion of the spectators, completely established. The carriage was lightly and conveniently built, not larger or heavier than a moderate phaeton. It went without the least vibration, and preserved a balance in the most complicated movements. The pace was varied from five to twelve miles an hour, according to pleasure, and the stoppage or accelerated progress, was effected with the quickness of thought.

The Revised Criminal Code of Connecticut forbids a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. A similar law has existed in Virginia for several years—Some such marriages have taken place since the passage of the the law—but we are not aware of the law's being so far carried into execution, as to annul any such marriage.

There was a new case decided by our last General Court. A man had married his brother's widow—and the case was sent up from the Court below, to determine whether this was a case which came within the purview of the law. He pleaded, that the law being a penal one, ought to be strictly construed; and that he had not married his brother's *wife* [the term employed by the Act of Assembly] but his *widow*.—The General Court, however decided, that it was *toute la meme chose*—that he had violated the law—and they instructed the court below to concel the marriage, and forbid all futnre cohabitation between the parties.

Rich. Whig.

Gen. Sumpter.—A south Carolina paper of the 19th ult. in noticing a trial that took place at Bradford Springs, in Sumter District contains the following notice of this relic of the Revolution:—

"The trial was an interesting one, but a circumstance extraneous to the trial still more excited our feeling—that was the presence of the aged warrior and remarkable patriot, Gen. Sumpter for a few minutes on the second day:—We had a strong curiosity to see this venerable Soldier of the Revolution, and we scarcely ever experienced greater gratification than when we pressed the hand which has so often "*wielded the sword of Liberty!!*" The whole assemblage regarded this Chief, and Statesman of other days, with a common feeling of admiration, gratitude and enthusiastic attachment. He is now in his 97th year—has a healthy appearance—moves with activity and firmness of step—mounts his horse and dismounts with great ease, and is entertaining and instructive in conversation."

The New York Evening Post notices the appearance of the *Aurora Borealis* at New York on Wednesday night—and remarks, that this phenomenon has been lately commonly followed by an unusually low temperature.—The Philadelphia Advertiser states that the temperature in that city since the phenomenon, forms an exception to the rule—and we may add, that for the last three or four days, the weather has been singularly warm in Richmond. On Saturday, the thermometer on the street was from 92 to 9[illegible] degrees.—The spell has been a very oppressive one. *Richmond Whig.*

The Saratoga Sentinel states, the number of arrivals at the Springs during the previous week at 482!

The New York Commercial says: "Several attempts have been made to navigate the Erie canal by steam, but hitherto, we believe without success. Some years ago, a small engine was put into a boat at Utica, but after several attempts to propel the boat by that engine, the project was abandoned. Last year a boat was built in a similar manner to the packets, and machinery put into it. So confident of success was the proprietor; that he announced the *regular* trips of his boat. We find that this also has been abandoned. There is now at Utica a packet boat called the "*Novelty* of Rochester," fitted as a packet with an engine on an "entire new principle,' and calculated to propel the boat from four to five miles the hour without injury to the banks. The great difficulty has been in passing the bridges.—This has been obviated in the construction of the chimney, which on striking the drops, and as soon as clears it, rises by a spring. Still, we are of opinion that the best method to propel the canal boats, is by horses.—The lock will only permit a boat of certain dimensions to pass, and those boats are too small to receive an engine, and to accommodate passengers."

BOTS IN HORSES.

Extract to the Editor.

Perhaps while writing to you it may not be amiss to mention that I have used all the recipes recommended in the Farmer for the bots without success, but am now disposed to rely upon a chicken chopped up and thrust down the throat of a horse, while warm, more than all the other remedies I have ever tried for the relief of a paroxysm of bots. The best preventative that I am acquainted with is hickory ashes and salt given twice a week. C. B. P.

THE SUN FLOWER.

[The following was addressed to a farmer of Penn. who brought a bottle of the oil to Maryland—at a large dinner party on Elkridge, of gentlemen from town and country, of whom we had the pleasure to be one the salad was dressed with this sun flower oil. It was eaten, and pronounced to be excellently well dressed, nobody suspecting it not to be olive oil. When the British treaty was made *cotton* was deemed to be an exotic product, unworthy of regard.]

THE SUN FLOWER—*its culture—product—properties, uses and value.*

The sun flower is cultivated like Indian corn, planted in rows—the rows three feet apart and stalks eighteen inches.

Any land which produces corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels per acre, and it is worth 75 cents a bushel.

The single headed kind is preferable, and as soon as ripe, which is known by its shattering—the heads are taken off, carted to the barn floor, and immediately threshed out with the flail, it should be cleansed with the wind mill, [or fan we suppose,] and then spread out, and occasionally turned or stirred to become dry, if left upon a large heap it may mould.

By an improved mode of extracting the oil, a bushel of seed yields a gallon of oil—three quarts cold pressed, and one quart by heating. The cake when gronnd is very nutritive as cattle feed, and will pay the expense of the miller.

The oil used as a purgative appears to have the same effects as castor oil, without the nausea.

Of the bottles sent, one marked with a yellow ribbon, was expressed about two months ago—the three other bottles were expressed four weeks since. The first is clearer, owing to the difference of the four weeks: it clarifies without any preparation.—The three bottles are finer in their taste than that marked, which is owing to an improvement in the machinery for making it.

A bushel of seed will plant about 10 acres. I can furnish any gentleman disposed to cultivite it, with the best seed. I expect to raise about 500 bushels this season, and have engaged others in raising probably as much more. CHAS. A. BAENITZ.

We can scarcely tell whether the account of the "*Great Snake*," describdd in the Lexington Gazette, is a *bona fied* story, or whether it be a *quiz*, intended as an offset to the great *Sea Serpent*.—The following further description of the phenonenon in the next number of the Gazette [July 9] seems to cast an air of ridicule over the whole. If it be a veritable snake story, it is one of the strangest which was ever located in North America.

"The big snake has as yet escaped; several companies of the Kentucky militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Every citizen should feel interested in his capture, as he has made "terrible havoc" among the horses, cows, and sheep, in the neighborhood of his residence. His bellowing was distinctly heard at intervals during the night of Monday last."

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

Amongst the men what dire divisions rise,
For "Union" one, and one "Disunion" cries.
Shame on the sex, with which these feuds began,
The *girls* are all for *Union—to a Man*.

Carolina Gazette.